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A New Fish-louse found on *Zenopsis nebulosa* (T. & S.)*

With 1 Text-figure

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(Communicated by Y. OKADA)

Zenopsis nebulosa (T. & S.) abundantly caught off Owase, Mie Prefecture, is usually infected by a species of the Caligid genus *Anuretes*, which has been reported in one of my previous papers⁶⁾. Recently, another new fish-louse belonging to the genus *Caligus* was discovered on the same host, and this is the one to be described below. Its occurrence appeared to be rather rare, since no more than a single female came to my hand as compared with several dozens of the *Anuretes* specimens.

Caligus glandifer n. sp.

Type: A female to be deposited in the Mie Prefectural University. Whitish, rather sparsely spotted with brown pigment, eyes yellowish brown, 4.46 mm × 1.96 mm excluding caudal rami.

Carapace half as long as entire body, longer than wide, trapezoid. Lunules semicircular, large, separate from each other. Transverse groove arcuate. Cephalic area slightly shorter than thoracic area, with eyes at about center. Median lobe extending back for half its length beyond lateral lobes, widely rounded on hind margin, but somewhat angular at each corner. Fourth thoracic segment a little wider than 1/3 the carapace, transversely linear, truncate on sides, and coalesced with genital segment. The latter strongly expanded, 5/7 as long and 3/4 as wide as carapace, acorn-shaped, narrowing from the middle of its length forwards, and produced back in a pair of short, blunt, lateral lobes. Abdomen

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1-segmented, short and small, $1/5$ as long as preceding segment, with which it is fused; its anterior part with crescent lateral expansions.

Palm of 2nd maxillipeds feeble, elongate fusiform; finger nearly straight, surpassing the center of palm when closed. Sternal furca in form of a Y, composed of a rectangular base and rather broad, divergent branches having blunt, flattened apices. First legs with 4 terminal spines. Innermost of these much longer than others and sparsely hairy

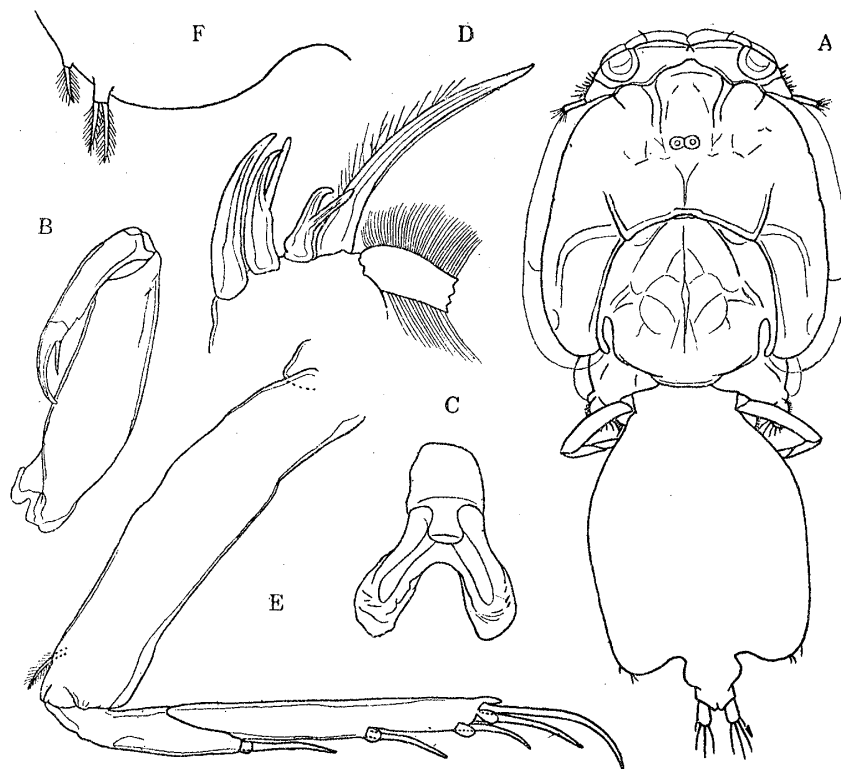


Fig. 1. *Caligus glandifer* n. sp., female. A, dorsal view; B, 2nd maxilliped; C, sternal furca; D, tip of 1st leg; E, 4th leg; F, postero-lateral angle of genital segment, ventral view. A $\times 16.8$, B, C $\times 84$, D $\times 303$, E, F $\times 75$.

on inner side; others successively longer from within outwards, with more or less curved apex, inner 2 of them bearing, in addition, a straight accessory branch. Fourth legs elongate, 3-jointed. Terminal joint with 3 spines at the end and 1 on outer border about the middle, and penultimate joint with 1 spine at outer distal angle. All spines pectinate along their borders and carrying each an oval basal lamina, with striated surface and pectinate circumference. Genital segment has 2 papillae at each postero-lateral angle, anterior one tipped by a plumose spinule and posterior one by 2. Caudal rami small, terminating in 3 plumose spines.

Remarks: In that the genital segment is greatly expanded in contrast to the short abdomen, the new species is more or less nearly allied to *C. curtus* Müller^{8,10}, *zei* Norman & T. Scott^{4,5}, *brevicaudatus* A. Scott^{3,5}, *minimus* Otto², *uruguanensis* Thomsen⁷, *parvus* Bassett-Smith¹, *suffusus* Wilson⁹, and *fistulariae* Yamaguti¹¹. It may be distinguished from all of these except the last named by its broad, acorn-shaped genital segment and by mutual coalescence of the segments from the 4th thoracic backwards. It is discriminated, further, from the first 5 of these by the Y-shaped sternal furca, from the 6th by the absence of styliform process on the palm of the 2nd maxillipeds, and from the 7th by the 4th legs being 3-jointed. Genital segment in the new species is closest to that of *fistulariae* in shape, but the carapace in the former is not so narrowed anteriorly as in the latter, the abdomen is smaller, the 4th thoracic segment is wider, the sternal furca is differently shaped in the two, and the 4th legs bear on outer border of apical joint a spine which is absent in the latter.

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